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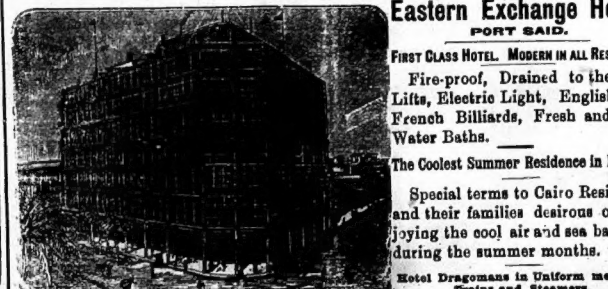
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27952-31-1-907

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

ALEXANDRIA

Kom-el-Nadoura Observatory.

Direction of wind ... N.E.

Force of wind ... 12

State of Sea ... Calm

Barometer corrected ... 765.2

Evaporation ... 3

State of Clouds ... 1/4 clouded

During 24 hours

Max. Temp. in the shade ... 29

Min. do do ... 21

Humidity of the air ... 75

Heat of the sun ... 49

Moon rise ... 6.7 a.m.

set ... 8.10 p.m.

REMARKS.

Yesterday, the first day of the summer season, was hot and sultry. This morning opens beautifully clear with a light N.E. breeze and a rising barometer.

The Egyptian Gazette

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Alexandria, Cairo, and the Interior of Egypt (including delivery in Alexandria or postage to subscriber's address) P.T. 231 per annum, P.T. 116 for six months, P.T. 90 for three months. To other countries in the Postal Union P.T. 275 (£2.16s.) per annum. Six months P.T. 134 (£1.8s.), three months P.T. 95 (£1.2s.).

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The Egyptian Gazette

The English Daily Newspaper, Established 1886.

Editor and Manager — R. WYLLING

Price: ONE PIASTRE TARIFF.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1906.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

In the Standing Committee of the House of Commons on Law the Government has sustained what a member described as their third substantial defeat at the hands of their own ardent supporters. The measure under discussion was the Workmen's Compensation Bill, and the Secretary had proposed in the definition clause to exclude from its provisions all shop assistants in shops where less than three are employed. His principle, so far as can be gathered from the condensed report of the proceedings, was to make compensation applicable to the big wholesale establishments where heavy sales of goods are handled, but to exclude it from the more modest shops where the employes behind the counter are presumably exposed to fewer risks. This proposal, however, did not in any way commend itself to the democratic section upon the Committee, and Mr. Seddon, the Radical and Labour member for the Newton Division of Lancashire, moved its rejection. Mr. Seddon has himself been a grocer's apprentice, and has served as President of the Shop Assistants' Union, and his argument proved so convincing that, in spite of Mr. Gladstone's opposition the limitation of the Bill to shops where three assistants are employed was defeated by 22 votes to 20. The clause, as now amended, brings shop assistants of every degree within the purview of the Act, and introduces a new and somewhat disturbing element into the conditions under which the retail trade is carried on. We must confess to a certain amount of sympathy with Mr. Seddon. If shop assistants are to be included in the Bill at all the compromise suggested by the Home Secretary was comprehensible on one ground only, that of conciliating the small shopkeepers, who, as a class, are supposed to be traditional Radicals. As presented to the Committee, the clause was a preposterous piece of class legislation, aimed at the more prosperous and "capitalistic" elements of the trade. As amended, it will rouse considerable searchings of heart among an important body of the Government supporters.

More important, however, than the burden thus imposed upon the small shopkeeper is the proof which the division affords of Government helplessness in the face of the Radical extremists. This is the third time, as we have already said, that the Government have yielded on points of principle over the Workmen's Compensation Bill alone, and Mr. Herbert Gladstone admitted that the Committee had come to a serious decision, which must cause the Government to consider their position. The shop assistants, however, need be under no apprehension for their recently acquired charter. The Government will give way, as they have always done hitherto, when the Labour members have shown their teeth and made it plain that they mean business. The Home Secretary will have to tread the path which was followed by the Attorney-General over the Trade Disputes Bill, and the Opposition have to sit by powerlessly; if they were abandoned, or even sixty, stronger, Ministers might find their support worth conciliating. As figures actually stand, the Government Colossus is absolutely subservient to those elements in its composition which represent in an extravagant form the Communitarian and Socialistic forces of the electorate. We are being practically ruled by the extremists among the Labour members, and the Government exists to carry out their behests. No wonder that there is grumbling among the more moderate members on the Ministerial benches. Mr. Gladstone possesses the art of making concessions in so grudging a manner as to leave the applicants unsatisfied and unmollified. He has given way on this question of the shop assistants, as he formerly yielded over the application of the Bill to small employers, and as to the period during which compensation cannot be claimed. The Labour members merely regard him as a "quiescent," the moderate Ministerialists as the dangerously weak occupant of a most important office.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Plague.

To-day's plague bulletin records a fresh case at Alexandria, the victim being a native living at Kom el-Dik.

The Brindisi Mail.

The mail for Europe, via Port Said and Brindisi, will close at the G.P.O., Alexandria, at 8.30 a.m. on Monday.

Coal Imports.

The imports of coal from January 1 to June 21 amounted to 594,103 tons, as compared with 431,097 tons during the same period last year.

Cairo Compositors.

A meeting of the compositors of the Cairo papers will be held to-morrow morning, when a permanent commission, which will in future discuss all questions concerning the compositors with the managers of the papers, will be appointed.

Alhambra Theatre.

This evening the Italian operetta company will present *20,000 Leghe intorno al Globo*, founded on Jules Verne's popular work. To-morrow afternoon, there will be a matinee performance of *The Geisha*, at reduced prices, which should draw a bumper house.

Maternity Home.

We should like to appeal to our readers on behalf of the small crèche just formed at the Maternity Home by its most excellent matron, Mme Antonio, who is doing very good work. The crèche greatly needs a few perambulators to take the infants out from day to day, and any of our readers who possess old perambulators for which they have no further use would be doing the crèche and, through the crèche, the public a good turn, by handing them over to Mme Antonio.

New Bathing Station.

Devotees of sea-bathing in Alexandria—and their name is legion—will welcome the inauguration, which takes place to-day, of the new bathing station at Chatby. It is true that the baths at San Stefano and Mex are all that could be desired, but distance and the time necessary to go to these baths undoubtedly preclude a large number of bathers from indulging in their favourite pastime as often as they otherwise would. The Chatby baths have therefore come to fill a decided want—a resort within easy reach of the city, but which at the same time supplies all the desiderata of bathers. Taking a car at the city terminus, you are transported in the space of five minutes to this newly-erected casino, where the bracing sea breeze is to be had in all its freshness. A tramway station has been made almost opposite the baths, which provide accommodation for 150 bathers, there being 70 gentlemen's and 80 ladies' cabins, all airy and open to the sea. The beach is sandy and the depth of water varies from zero to 2 metres on the men's side and to 1½ metres on the ladies' side. Between the two sides a large terrace has been erected whereon a buffet has been installed. For those who wish for nothing more than a "blow" in these warm months, the baths will be a decided boon.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

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PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Ahmed Pacha Yehia entertained at a tea-party yesterday H.E. the Regent, Sir R. Wingate Pacha, Moxom Pacha, Fakhr Pacha, Abou Pacha, Ghalib Pacha, Sardar, Mahmud Pacha Shukri, and Mustapha Pacha Ibad, Governor of Alexandria.

H. E. Hussein Pacha Fakhr, Minister of Public Works, will leave for England next Monday.

M. de la Boulinière, French Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General in Cairo, is leaving to-day, via Port Said, for France, where he will spend the summer months. M. Campen, second secretary at the French Agency, will act as Consul-General during his absence.

Baron Max Oppenheim left Cairo to-day for Alexandria, where he will embark for Europe. Baron Oppenheim will spend the summer at Oberassel, Germany, returning to Egypt towards the end of October.

Dr. Antoine Comanac Pacha will leave for Europe on the 29th inst.

Dr. Wigham, of Port Said, has just been incribed as an Avocat Cour d'Appel. Dr. Wigham, who is an English lawyer of some years' standing, purposes, we understand, to practise in the Court of H.B.M.'s Consul General at Port Said.

Said Bey Shukri, of the Sudan Administration, left Cairo yesterday, accompanied by his family, for the Lebanon, where they will spend the summer season.

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EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN THE DUMA.

MINISTRY ASKED TO RESIGN.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 22.
DUMA.—The Ministers of Justice and of the Interior made speeches defending the conduct of the police, but were howled down amid execrations and shouts of murderers, massacre-mongers, and "Resign!" A deputy, Prince Urussov, ex assistant Minister of the Interior, created a sensation in the House by revealing an inflammatory proclamation printed by the Government department.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 22.
DUMA.—A resolution was passed, by a great majority, demanding the resignation of the Ministry and the formation of a Government responsible to the Duma.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 22.
The Duma has adopted a motion calling for the creation of a responsible Ministry. (H.)

THE UNITED STATES HORRIFIED.

WASHINGTON, June 22.
The Senate passed a resolution stating that the massacre of the Jews in Russia and extend their hearty sympathy to the bereaved.

KING HAAKON'S CORONATION.

AN IMPOSING CEREMONY.

CHRISTIANIA, June 22.
King Haakon and Queen Maud were crowned to-day in Trondhjem Cathedral in accordance with the imposing and ancient ceremonial.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and representatives of all States except Sweden were present.

The Bishop of Trondhjem and the Premier, jointly, placed the crown on King Haakon's head, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Interior, and War, presenting respectively the sceptre, orb, and unshathed sword.

Queen Maud was subsequently crowned in a similar manner. Their Majesties were deeply moved. The President of the Storting, at the conclusion of the ceremony, called out "God save the King and Queen," and the whole assembly joined with him.

LONDON, June 22.
King Edward ordered the bells to be rung at Windsor in honour of the Coronation of the King and Queen of Norway. Salutes were fired in many places throughout the United Kingdom.

TRONDHJEM, June 22.
The coronation of King Haakon was very imposing.

ALGECIRAS.

SULTAN SIGNS CONVENTION.

TANGIER, June 22.
The Sultan has signed the Algeciras Convention.

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SOUTH AFRICAN DIFFICULTIES.

SPEECH BY MR. CHURCHILL.

LONDON, June 22.
Mr. Churchill, at a banquet at the New Reform Club, dwelt on the necessity of dealing cautiously with the South Africa difficulties and of immediately abolishing Chinese labour.

He appealed to Liberals for the continuance of their confidence in view of the imminence of the granting of a responsible government to the Transvaal and the necessity for preventing a violent economic collapse meanwhile.

Sir M. W. St. John's Transvaal and Orangeia Constitution committee has concluded its labours.

ANGLO GERMAN FRIENDSHIP.

LONDON, June 22.
The Anglo-German Friendship Committee entertained the German editors at a banquet Lord Avelbury presided. Mr. Lorbarn proposed the toast of Anglo-German friendship. The speakers included Mr. Bryce.

COTTON WORKERS' INCREASED WAGES.

NEW YORK, June 22.
The cotton manufacturers of Massachusetts have given their employees an increase of wages amounting to 14%, from 2nd July.

L'AFFAIRE DREYFUS.

PARIS, June 22.
The reporter in the Dreyfus case has recommended the case being sent before a council of war.

RACING.

LONDON, June 22.
Hardwicke Stakes. Wombwell 1. Kuroki 2. Malua broke down. Three ran.

THE KHEDIVE.

H. H. ARRIVAL IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, June 22.
The Khedive has arrived.

THE DENISHWAI AFFAIR.

Me. Helwasi Bey and Mr. Moberly have left Cairo for Denishwai, and will examine the locality where the affair took place in the course of to-day. The number of witnesses for the prosecution amounts to 29, including the British officers, their driver, and their guide. The total number of accused is 59, of whom eight are still at large.

One squadron of the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons and a detachment of the M.M.P. left Abbasieh at 7.30 a.m. to-day for Chibin-el-Kom to be present during the trial.

The officers of the Mounted Infantry company paid a visit to Sheikh Ali Maklad of Kamsheeh on the 20th inst. and took tea with the sheikh, whose son, Mohamed Ali, made a speech of a very complimentary nature, emphasizing the remarkable restraint shown by the troops and their officers after the Denishwai incident and regretting that strangers should have been so cruelly treated by an ignorant mob. The commanding officer of the company returned thanks to the sheikh for his kindness and courtesy. The mamour of Tala was present at the function.

THE ABYSSINIAN FRONTIER.

We hear that by an arrangement with the Abyssinian Government the column which recently left Kassaia in pursuit of Hailo Miriam was permitted to cross the Abyssinian frontier at Umrag, near the Bahar Salama and Angereb rivers, and advance to Bar Gabta, some 40 miles within Abyssinian territory.

Here the column met the Dedjazmatch (commander of the right wing) Gussessa, who had encountered and slain Hailo Miriam and restored 40 captives. The Abyssinians are busily hunting up the remainder of the band and hope to be able to restore all the prisoners in the near future.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT.

The following list of officials on whom His Excellency the Governor General has conferred magisterial powers of a higher class under the Code of Criminal Procedure than those attached by law to their appointments is published in the "Sudan Gazette":

BERBER PROVINCE:
El Kaimakam F. Burgos Bey, Senior Inspector, 1st Class.

Mr. S. A. Tippetts, Junior Inspector, 1st Class.

Mr. C. P. Ryder, Surveyor, 2nd Class (temporarily).

BLUE NILE PROVINCE:
El Kaimakam St. C. M. G. MacEwen Bey, Senior Inspector, 1st Class.

Mr. C. P. Brown, Junior Inspector, 1st Class.

Mr. E. N. Corby, Deputy Inspector, 1st Class.

El Yozbashi Mohammed Eff. Fahmi Yakot, Mamur, Abu Doleg, 2nd Class.

El Yozbashi Abdalla Eff. Mazhar, Mamur, Managil, 2nd Class.

DONGOLA PROVINCE:
El Kaimakam H. Hodgson Bey, Senior Inspector, 1st Class.

Mr. V. R. Woodland, Deputy Inspector, 1st and 2nd Class.

Gabta, some 40 miles from Dongola.

Here the column bivouaced and restored 40 captives. Junior Inspector, busily hunting up the and hope to be able to humbly, Junior Inspector in the near future.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT.

The following list of officials on whom His Excellency the Governor General has conferred magisterial powers of a higher class under the Code of Criminal Procedure than those attached by law to their appointments is published in the "Sudan Gazette":

BERBER PROVINCE:
El Kaimakam F. Burgos Bey, Senior Inspector, 1st Class.

Mr. S. A. Tippetts, Junior Inspector, 1st Class.

Mr. C. P. Ryder, Surveyor, 2nd Class (temporarily).

BLUE NILE PROVINCE:
El Kaimakam St. C. M. G. MacEwen Bey, Senior Inspector, 1st Class.

Mr. C. P. Brown, Junior Inspector, 1st Class.

Mr. E. N. Corby, Deputy Inspector, 1st Class.

El Yozbashi Mohammed Eff. Fahmi Yakot, Mamur, Abu Doleg, 2nd Class.

El Yozbashi Abdalla Eff. Mazhar, Mamur, Managil, 2nd Class.

DONGOLA PROVINCE:
El Kaimakam H. Hodgson Bey, Senior Inspector, 1st Class.

Mr. V. R. Woodland, Deputy Inspector, 1st and 2nd Class.

HALFA PROVINCE:
Mr. G. E. Iles, Junior Inspector, 1st Class.

KASSALA PROVINCE:
El Kaimakam R. V. Saville Bey, Senior Inspector, 1st Class.

Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Junior Inspector, 1st Class.

El Bimbashi H. E. Dumbell, Junior Inspector, 1st Class.

KHARTOUM PROVINCE:
El Kaimakam E. D. Young Bey, Sub-Governor, 1st Class.

Mr. R. E. More, Deputy Inspector, 1st Class.

El Sagh. Mohammed Eff. Ghaleb, Mamur, Khartoum, 2nd Class.

El Sagh. Abd El Mejid Eff. Ferid, Mamur of Districts, Khartoum, 2nd Class.

KORDOFAN PROVINCE:
El Kaimakam H. D. W. Lloyd Bey, Senior Inspector, 1st Class.

El Kaimakam C. Leveson Bey, Senior Inspector, 1st Class.

El Bimbashi R. S. Wilson, Junior Inspector, 1st Class.

Mr. J. W. Sagar, Deputy Inspector, 1st Class.

RED SEA PROVINCE:
Mr. G. C. Kerr, Senior Inspector, 1st Class.

El Kaimakam R. M. Fielden Bey, Inspector, 1st Class.

Mr. E. Passes, Deputy Inspector, 1st Class.

El Bimbashi D. Parsons, Junior Inspector, 1st Class.

SENNAR PROVINCE:
El Kaimakam G. S. Nickerson Bey, Senior Inspector, 1st Class.

El Bimbashi J. C. Graham, D.S.O., Junior Inspector, 1st Class (temporarily).

El Yozbashi Abd El Rahman Eff. El Subki (during Inspector's absence on leave), 2nd Class.

El Yozbashi Surur Eff. Rastom (during Inspector's absence on leave), 2nd Class.

UPPER NILE PROVINCE:
Mr. K. C. P. Stravé, Junior Inspector, 1st Class.

WHITE NILE PROVINCE:
El Bimbashi G. W. St. G. Grogan, Junior Inspector, 1st Class.

Mr. C. E. Lyall, Junior Inspector, 1st Class.

NEGLECTED HELOUAN.

PETITION TO THE PREMIER.

Nagaib Bey Shakra, advocate and proprietor of the "Itiklal" magazine, Cairo, sends us a copy of a petition which he submitted yesterday to the President of the Council of Ministers, on behalf of the inhabitants of Helouan. The petition sets forth that while many improvements have been made during the last five years in Cairo and the neighbouring districts, even in the desert, Helouan, which is one of the most beautiful towns of Egypt, is still greatly in need of improvement.

The petitioner asserts that the Helouan branch of the Delta Light Railway is still in a very defective condition. There is a great difference, he says, in every respect, between this line and the Matruh railway. It is true that the latter belongs to the State Railway Administration, which spares no effort to keep its trains and stations in good order, but the Government can compel the Delta Light Railway Company to either improve its Helouan line or give up its concession.

After pointing out that people find great difficulties in travelling from Cairo to Helouan and vice-versa, Shakra Bey, on behalf of the people of Helouan, makes the following requests:

1. That the railway line between Bab el-Look, Cairo, and Helouan should be doubled and arrangements made for one train to leave every 30 minutes; or that trains should replace trains.

2. To bring the Helouan line up to the standard of the Matruh railway in material, rolling-stock and personnel.

3. To construct two roads for motor cars at Helouan, one to the Nile and the other to the foot of the mountain; which scheme might be undertaken by a company composed of some of the chief land-owners of Helouan, if the Government would not enter upon it.

4. If the Delta Light Railway Company refuses to carry out the required improvements the Government will have to purchase its Helouan line and place it under the State Railway Administration.

We should like to point out that the Helouan line, while still in need of improvement, is in a far better condition than two years ago. As for Shakra Bey's suggestion that a train should leave for Helouan every half-hour, we have little doubt that the financial result of such an alteration of the time-table would be decidedly unpleasant. Helouan is, after all, not a large town, the passenger traffic falls off in summer, and the goods traffic is not very important. As for the "motor-roads," how are they to pay? Will the hypothetical company levy tolls on motors, or how will it reimburse itself for the expenses of construction? The petitioner does not seem to us to have weighed the financial consequences of his proposals.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Colonel J. Magill, M.D., C.B., R.A.M.C., Principal Medical Officer in Egypt, leaves Cairo on Wednesday next, 27th inst., en route to Crete and Cyprus, to make the annual inspection of barracks and hospitals at those stations. During the absence of Colonel Magill, the duties of Officiating Principal Medical Officer will be performed by Lieut.-Col. H. K. Allport, M.D., R.A.M.C.

The following officers of the 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers have been granted leave of absence, on private affairs: Captain J. Evans, Captain J. H. Byrne, Lieut. J. B. Matthews-Donaldson, Lieut. G. C. Adams, Lieut. G. M. Jennings, 2nd-Lieut. Randall G. Ball, and 2nd-Lieut. C. E. G. Vernon.

SAN STEFANO CASINO.

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SAN STEFANO CASINO.

To-morrow afternoon there will be the debut of three new artists, Signorina Adriana Lory, first soprano of the Castellano opera, Sig. Battaini, first tenor, and Sig. Pompe, baryton. The vocal part of the programme will commence at 6.30 p.m.

In the morning at 10.30 there will be a grand orchestral concert, including among other items Beethoven's 8th symphony.

The following are the programmes for the morning and afternoon respectively:—

Marche—Tannhauser—Wagner
Ballet—Sylvia—Delibes
Danza Slave—Giacini Galletti
Sinfonia No. 5 op. 67—Beethoven
Allegro con brio—Adagio non troppo allegro

Marche—Revenant du genre—Desormes
Valse—Le Bonheur—Garnier
Ouverture—Guillemet—Roussin
Ballet d'opéra—Rigoletto pour tenor—Mr. Battaini

Romanza—Faust Baryton—Mr. Pompe
Romanza—Tosca Violoncello—Mlle Lory
Romanza—Tosca Violoncello—Mlle Lory
Duetto Cavalleria Rusticana (Mr. Battaini)

Ballet Egyptian pour orchestre—Luigini.

The following is the menu of the dinner to be served this evening, on the occasion of the small dance:—

Entrée de Volaille d'Inde en sauce
Dessert de Jars grillés Maître d'hôtel
Pommes en serviette
Aloyau à la Richelieu
Cailles à la Derby
Asperges d'Argentan en Branche
Poulette Reine d'été cordonée
Salade de Saison
Soufflé Glacé d'Almon
Mignardises assorties
Grand Dessert

NOCTURNAL ARREST.

EXCITING CHASE IN CAIRO.

We have received the following communication from a correspondent in Cairo:—

Yesterday morning, at about 2 o'clock, an Englishman was returning from a bachelor's dinner and bridge party, and on passing the Sharia Madagheg, close to the new premises of Messrs. Walker and Meimarchi, he noticed a number of suspicious characters loitering round.

Anticipating some fun, our informant waited in a dark corner for developments in the hope of perhaps assisting in the capture of some noted Anarchist or more probably a raid on a gambling hell.

His patience was rewarded eventually: the too conspicuous detectives (sic) almost immediately stopped a native lady who resembled the foolish virgins in not having her lamp burning, and after submitting her to a close examination, possibly to see if she possessed any bombs, she was allowed to proceed.

Scarcely had she proceeded 50 yards, however, before there was a cry of "imaskin!" (equivalent to "Stop thief!") and the whole posse of detectives started running down the street towards Sharia Boulac with, naturally, the Englishman in hot pursuit.

The chase, however, was not organised for the benefit of the lady, as might be presumed by our foregoing remarks. The "eagle eye" of the secret service had unearthed a suspected criminal, or Anarchist, heaven knows from where, and as the quarry had "gone away" as smartly as any Reynard from cover, the posse went off like hounds on a hot scent.

Our friend the Englishman dropped out at the first lap and finding a carriage immediately opposite the British Church followed up the chase to the building in course of construction behind the Egyptian telegraph offices in the Sharia Boulac: the name of the driver of the carriage was Said Ahmed Ali, his number 3892, and the number of his cab 1077. The pursued was run to earth in the "chantiers" already mentioned and our informant arrived in time to see him bundled into a cab with three lusty guardians who showed scant courtesy; as a matter of fact one was distinctly heard to ask for a rope!

No sooner had our Englishman arrived on the scene than he was surrounded by that part of the posse who were not occupied with the supposed criminal and promptly arrested without any enquiry, — a respectfully dressed Englishman, who spoke Italian and Arabic too well to allow for the moment the idea of any misunderstanding, was arrested by a crowd of ignorant secret service agents. He was bundled into his own cab again with ghuff. No. 10 of the Ismailia quarter gripping his right wrist in a totally uncalculated manner and a police spy named Mohamed Sadik on the left. Towering over him was a European, seemingly Maltese, whose name was unobtainable. The manner in which our informant was handled was too rough for words: he says his fighting weight is 9 stone 6, so it is difficult to imagine why three strong men should be required to hold him, more particularly as he did not resist in the slightest, well knowing that he could easily clear himself of any complicity with the fugitive. As a matter of fact the victim is still feeling the results of his rough handling, although it is just to say he was not struck.

On arriving at the Abdou caracol our informant presented his card to the officer on duty and immediately received from that gentleman the greatest courtesy: the supposed criminal was asked if he knew the Englishman and promptly claimed any knowledge of having seen him before. Our friend the Britisher, who is a very peppy individual, then started roundly rating the whole assembly and insisted on immediate release, which was strongly opposed by the Maltese gentleman, but thanks to the courtesy of the officer in charge of the caracol he was permitted

THE ASSYRIAN CHRISTIANS.

The annual meeting of the Archbishop's Mission to the Assyrian Christians was held last week in the library of Lambeth Palace.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, who presided, said that this mission in the mountains of Kurdistan had been working for 20 years with marked success. The position of these Christians, oppressed for centuries, but still holding their faith, was pathetic. The devoted band of helpers sent from the Church of England, picked men of high calibre, were standing by the side of the young Patriarch, teaching him and his people and helping them to make their Christian faith deeper, more intelligent, and more practical. An idea of the strangely disturbed state of that Turco-Persian borderland might be gathered from a recent incident. He had asked the missionaries on both sides of the frontier to meet for counsel; but this had been found impossible. Letters could pass between them, with some difficulty, but the authorities regarded the region as so dangerous, and were so anxious to avoid the complications which might follow a disaster, that they would not allow missionaries to cross the mountains. Such difficulties should make people at home realize more and more the absolute necessity of maintaining the work, and at a high level. Lord Percy, M.P., said that a good deal of criticism and abuse had been directed against the Christians in the East, but some of it had been undeserved, and he preferred to dwell on their good points rather than on their faults. Only two Christian races in the Turkish Empire had been left with more or less complete autonomy, and one of these was the community with which this mission was concerned. The Catholics, whose guest he had been five or six years ago, were responsible for civil as well as ecclesiastical government. The Turkish authorities at Van might have taken advantage of this ruler's youth if they had meant mischief, but they had given him frank and loyal support. On the Persian side, the state of insecurity was a real reproach to the Persian Government. Now that an agreement for delimitation had been reached, he hoped the two Governments would see their way to do as had been done on the Indo-Afghan frontier, and make some satisfactory arrangements for the policing of their respective territories. This mission made no attempt to convert Mohammedans to Christianity. He did not believe such attempts were hopeless, but he doubted whether they would succeed through the agency of a Western Church. The East had not always offered the same opposition to Christianity; but from the time of the Crusaders the preaching of Christianity had been associated, in the minds of Eastern Governments, with political designs.

Dr. Weitbrecht and the Rev. F. H. Heazell also addressed the meeting. The leaders of the mission, in their annual report to the Archbishop, which is about to be issued, state that the unsettled state of the frontier has prevented their customary visitation of the villages; while the collapse of the Russian Government and the increasing poverty of Persia have caused general distress and unrest among Christians and Moslems alike. Id Tengwan the work had been almost stopped, owing to the failure of the Persian Government to give satisfaction to the United States for the murder of Mr. Labaree by Kurds two years ago. There had been recently a marked freedom from violence and robbery, due to the firmness of the Nizam es-Sultaneh, who was appointed Governor-General at Tabriz during the absence of the Crown Prince in Teheran, and also to the tact and strength of Iman Koli Mirza, who had been Governor of Urmi since February, 1905, and who had promptly quelled an anti-Jewish riot. The Moslems appeared more pacific than usual. Their contentment had been increased by the return of the chief Mollah of Urmi, Mirza Hossein Agha, whose banishment was obtained by the British Legation last March on account of his intimacy with the murderers of Mr. Labaree. He had returned by the definite permission of the British Minister, and seemed to remember nothing but the kindness which allowed him to return. Another matter in which our Legation had been interested was the protection of Mejd es-Sultaneh, who did his duty in trying to fix the guilt of the murder on the real culprits, and consequently fell under the Crown Prince's displeasure. For four months he remained in the Consulate at Tabriz, until he received permission to leave the country, having arranged that his property should be administered by an English merchant at Tabriz. All attempts to punish the murderers had come to nothing, the Kurds refusing to give up the culprits, and the Persian Government, in the uncertain state of the frontier, declining to use force. The poverty of the people had been considerable, and business was almost at a standstill. The merchants were inclined to blame the Custom-house, as much as the disastrous state of things in Russia, and there had been several demonstrations against the Belgian administration of the former. The harvest had been very bad, and wheat had risen to three or four times its normal price. The anarchy in Russia had prevented hundreds, if not thousands, from finding work there. The Syrians had now largely ceased to regard the mission of the Russian Church with either hope or respect, and many of its adherents had left it. The British and French missions were on cordial terms, and had been so even before the entente cordiale. An unfortunate feature of the situation was the multiplication of small missions, or rather of individuals of Syrian birth who had been to America or Europe and returned to carry on some kind of so-called missionary work with a salary paid by friends in those countries.

Calendar of Coming Events.

ALEXANDRIA.
June.
Sat. 23. A.C.C. ground. Alexandria v. Ramleh. 2.
Mustapha Range. B. R. C. (Alex.) Practice 2.30.
Windor Hotel. Concert by De Salvo orchestra. 6-12 daily. (Sun days 11-1 also).
Masserini's Menagerie. Behind G. P. O. 9.
Alhambra. Italian opera company in 20,000 leghe intorno al Globo. 9.
San Stefano Casino. Small Dance. 10.
San Stefano Casino. Concert. 10.30 and 4.30.
Alhambra Theatre. The Geisha. 4.30.
Wed 27. Khedivial Yacht Club. Regatta.

CAIRO.
June.
Sat. 23. Théâtre des Nouveautés. 9.30.
Alcazar Parisien. 9.30.
New Theatre Abbas. Italian opera company in Gioconda. 9.
San. 24. Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizeh Boys' Band. Afternoon.
New Theatre Abbas. Il Barbiere di Siviglia. 9.
Tues. 26. Esbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.
Fri. 29. Zoological Gardens. Afternoon Concert by the Ghizeh Boys' Band.
Esbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.

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A Girl Terribly afflicted, Unlucky, Always in Pain, She Found Good, New Blood and a Healthy Skin in

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Miss Miriam Mortimore, of Kila Cottage, Bishop's Tipton, Newton Abbot, related to a Mid Devon Times reporter how terribly she suffered from an angry form of eczema in the hands and face.

"From my childhood," she said, "I had been troubled more or less with Eczema, but a year or so ago I had a terribly severe attack, aggravated by a chill. White, watery pimples appeared on my face and hands, so painful that I was always in misery. I did not care to be seen by friends, the eczema was so unsightly. My appetite fell away, and I could not sleep because of the pain and itching. Lotions were prescribed, but I became worse. My hands and arms were in a terrible state; whenever I put them in water the eczema became more angry. It appeared like a bladder on my skin, which peeled, and my finger nails came off. One day I happened to read about a cure of Eczema by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and so sent for half a dozen boxes. When I had taken the pills for a little while, I experienced marked relief, with freedom from the pain and itching. The complaint died down, and very soon I was able to resume work again. I continued to take the pills, and before long was entirely cured. Now I am as healthy as I could wish. The eczema has disappeared, and my skin is without a blemish."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People not only make Good, Rich Blood; they fortify the Nerves, and have repeatedly cured Anemia, Indigestion, Palpitations, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Eczema, Nervous Disorders, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia, and Effects of Overwork or Worry, also Ladies' Ailments. But only the genuine pills cure, those always bearing the full name in seven words as above. Of all dealers, or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.

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La Direction.

28150-1

Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Egyptien

AVIS

L'Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du Public qu'à partir du 1er Juillet prochain l'émission des billets et l'enregistrement des bagages seront supprimés de et pour la gare de Raswa (située près de Port-Saï), laquelle sera complètement fermée au trafic.

Le Cairo, le 21 Juin 1906. 28147-2-1

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Une grande maison anglaise de commerce à Alexandria demande un caissier apprenti connaissant l'anglais.

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Une maison de Nouveautés demande un sous-chef bonnetier.

Une autre grande maison de détail demande un employé connaissant très bien le rayon chemiserie et bonneterie, et sachant le français et l'italien. Très belle situation.

Une maison de Port-Saï demande un jeune homme connaissant bien le travail de bureau en général, les langues allemande et française, et si possible quelques notions d'anglais; il aurait à assister à l'expédition des bateaux comme "shipping clerk."

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On demande un employé pour diriger imprimerie.

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On demande un imprimeur pour Surz pour diriger une imprimerie âgé de 20 et 30 ans, connaissant les langues.

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On demande pour Port-Saï un jeune homme de vingt ans environ, connaissant le français et l'anglais et ayant travaillé dans une librairie; le logement est fourni par la maison. Adresser demande avec références ainsi que les appointements: désirés.

N.B.—Pour tous renseignements s'adresser au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21.

Le Secrétariat est ouvert tous les jours, excepté les dimanches et jours de fête, de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir.

Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

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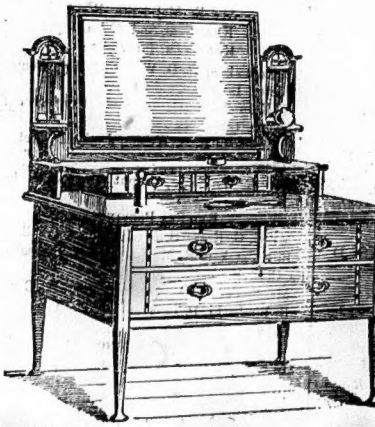
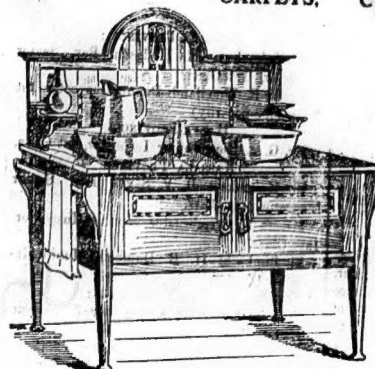
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THE RUS. GOLD MINES.

SHAREHOLDERS SANCTION RECONSTRUCTION OF THE COMPANY.

The third ordinary general meeting of the members of the Um Ros Gold Mines of Egypt, Limited, was held on the 12th June, 1906, at the (Cannon Street) Hotel, E.C., Mr. John Harvey, J.P., D.L., (the chairman of the company), presiding.

The Secretary (Mr. G. H. Wells) read the notice calling the meeting and the auditors' report.

The Chairman: I should like to explain, with reference to the accounts, that we have a great extent been the victims of circumstance. These accounts ought strictly, in accordance with the articles of association, to have been made up to December 31st, 1905, but owing to the illness of the accountants we have not been able to give them definitely beyond July 31st. This morning we have had the accounts up to the end of September, and look for the balance-sheet in a very short time. We have made an estimate as near as we could possibly calculate of what the expenditure up to December 31st would be, and if you look at the accounts you will see, on page 16, that the expenditure from date of commencing operations—viz., March 6th, 1905, to July 31st, 1905—was £7,189, and we estimate that the cost for the following six months will be about £5,000.

Taking that into consideration, as well as the returns of the gold; the actual loss to be made will be about £400, and not more. We were so inconvenienced by part of the electric machinery breaking down and delaying the development would have shown much better in these accounts than it does. Had the promise at the opening-up of these mines, when we began crushing, held good, we should not have asked you to consider a scheme for reconstruction. Mr. Robert Taylor will tell you by and by as to the average yield of the gold up to date. If you look at the accounts you will see that, whereas we started with a reserve of 9,000 tons, on April 15th it was increased up to 10,000 tons, and, as I said before, that would have been materially increased had it not been for the failure of part of the machinery. Mr. Llewellyn, who probably has had more experience of the mines and the gold-bearing districts of Egypt than anyone, is here to-day, and he will be able to give his impressions with regard to the mines. If any of the shareholders would like to put any questions, I shall be very happy to answer them to the best of my ability, and in the meantime I propose:—“That the report and accounts, as submitted, be received and adopted.”

Sir Henry Bunbury, Bart., seconded the resolution.

Mr. Robert Taylor said that the development work had proceeded regularly at the mine throughout the year under review. The distances in shaft sinking, driving levels and cross-cutting, and in wining and raising had altogether amounted to 3,000 ft. This being added to the developments previously accomplished made a total of 6,900 ft., or one and a third miles since the commencement of operations. During the year the main shaft had been sunk 100 ft., making its present total depth 625 ft. The result of future work at the deepest levels from the main shaft and the driving of the 450 ft. level north-east from that shaft would be watched with much interest, but it was to the satisfactory developments in the neighbourhood of the western shaft to which they would now specially look. The mine in that section was opening up in a most promising way, and the results obtained during the last four or five months in particular fully confirmed the views that there was a valuable reef to be followed, and that the indications fully warranted the continuance of vigorous work.

(Hear, hear.) During the last 15 months 9,890 tons of ore had been milled, producing 6,200 oz. of gold, of a value of £11,270, which was certainly an encouraging commencement and there remained 10,000 tons of ore standing in reserve in the mine. It was satisfactory to find that the results of the experience of the mines and the yesterday—Monday—by cablegram from the mine, for the 18 days run during the month of May, showed that the gold obtained was rather more than that of the previous month, and that the yield per ton was 2 dwts higher.

(Hear, hear.) The capital proposed to be raised by the organisation of the company would permit of a larger scale of operations, and now that a much higher rate of speed in working had been established by the use of rock drills, they confidently looked forward to more rapid development, and to placing the mine in a condition to substantially increase the output of quartz.

Mr. Arthur Llewellyn, Gentleman, I recently visited the Um Ros Gold Mines for the purpose of making a technical report, and that being the case your directors have considered that a few words from me might perhaps be of service in assisting you to decide whether or not you should go through with the reconstruction scheme. Personally, I may say I am entirely in favour of it, and from the day of my first examination of the mine I have never had a moment's doubt that its conditions and prospects fully justified me in recommending to your board a forward policy and the employment of additional capital to carry on the work. As you are all doubtless aware, a first drive from the main shaft opened up a surprisingly good reef, and had this continued it is unnecessary for me to tell you that your position to-day would have been a very different one. Subsequent developments have, by contrast, been somewhat disappointing, but this is usually the case in wining, and I must ask you not to take too gloomy a view of the present situation, or to permit yourselves to

consider that, although recent developments have been somewhat disappointing, and not up to their previous high average, they have gone to the opposite extreme, or been in the main valueless. I may say that the contrary is the case. If you refer to the plan and section at the end of the report, and draw a straight line from the extremities of the 245 ft.—the upper level shown on the section—to the bottom of the 550 ft. winz, you will describe a triangle, which, with the addition of a narrow strip above the 245 ft., includes the portion of the reef opened up by your present mining work. The area of this portion is roughly 6,000 square fathoms, and taking the average thickness of the reef at 1 ft 6 ins, this should give you a total mineral contents of 24,000 tons. Now, what proportion of this 24,000 tons is considered by your engineers to be of workable value? If you refer to page 23 of the report you will find that 8,000 tons have been already milled, while the remaining reserves are estimated at 10,000 tons. This means that no less than three-fourths of the whole of the contents of that portion of the reef hitherto developed are considered by your engineers to be of milling value and I think that most men will admit that this is an unusually large proportion. It is not rich, but it is good fair-milling ore; but events have proved that, when treated on the moderate scale hitherto possible, it is not sufficiently rich to be treated at a profit. If you were in position to increase the output of the mine, and to double the tonnage of the ore sent to the mill, I believe the mine could be profitably worked, but to enable you to do this it is necessary that the mine should be further developed and a greater area of ground laid open for stoping, and it is with the object of carrying this policy into effect that the present scheme of reconstruction is now placed before you.

Mr. Delisa drew attention to the question of the administration expenses, and expressed the hope that, should the reconstruction be carried through, as he had no doubt it would be, the directors would do their utmost to economise in that direction in every possible way. He also expressed the hope that the management would be able to see their way to getting more than 18½ days work per month out of the plant.

The Chairman, in reply, said that he could not very well see that it was possible to reduce the administrative charges, and in connection with the directors' fees he might mention that Mr. Robert Taylor did not draw directors' fees. He pointed out that it was impossible to get competent and reliable officials to go out to Egypt and carry on the work at their mines unless they were adequately paid. With reference to the item of depreciation to which attention had been called by one of the shareholders, he explained that that item had reference to the steamer which they had out in Egypt. It was always advisable to write off a certain amount for depreciation in connection with that steamer, and he might also mention that it was always advisable to write off a certain amount from their machinery and plant.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. John Taylor proposed that the retiring directors, Messrs. John Harvey and Vere Herbert Smith, be re-elected.

The auditors, Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co., having been reappointed, an extraordinary general meeting of the company was then held to consider the resolutions to wind up the company voluntarily, with a view to its being reconstructed.

The Secretary having read the notice of the extraordinary general meeting,

The Chairman moved the adoption of the resolutions on the notice paper.

Mr. Vere Herbert Smith seconded the resolutions, and they were carried.

The proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Mr. Robert Taylor said that the development work had proceeded regularly at the mine throughout the year under review. The distances in shaft sinking, driving levels and cross-cutting, and in wining and raising had altogether amounted to 3,000 ft. This being added to the developments previously accomplished made a total of 6,900 ft., or one and a third miles since the commencement of operations. During the year the main shaft had been sunk 100 ft., making its present total depth 625 ft. The result of future work at the deepest levels from the main shaft and the driving of the 450 ft. level north-east from that shaft would be watched with much interest, but it was to the satisfactory developments in the neighbourhood of the western shaft to which they would now specially look. The mine in that section was opening up in a most promising way, and the results obtained during the last four or five months in particular fully confirmed the views that there was a valuable reef to be followed, and that the indications fully warranted the continuance of vigorous work.

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THE AMERICAN PURE FOOD LAW.

The "Times" has received an advance proof of an important and interesting article by Mr. J. Wilbur Green on the law dealing with the adulteration of food in America, which will appear in the forthcoming number of the "British Food Journal."

The American Pure Food Act (says the writer), which passed the United States Senate on February 21st, is "an Act for preventing the adulteration or misbranding of foods or drugs, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," and is the latest important measure that has been passed with the idea of limiting, as far as possible, in extent, and modifying in character, the adulteration of food products and drugs.

He then points out that, contrary to what might have been expected in a country so rich in resources and comparatively so thinly populated, competition and the great advances in chemistry, which enable manufacturers to escape detection, have made the prevalence of food adulteration in the United States very considerable.

In these circumstances the scruples which we may charitably suppose to have existed in the minds of the directors of many large manufacturing concerns have rapidly disappeared, and such "foods" as golden syrup, consisting of starch glucose, fruit jelly containing anything but fruit juice and coloured with coal-tar dyes, lard consisting of beef tallow, and cottonseed oil "filled" cheese, and so forth, have been put upon the market. Some years ago the United States Secretary of Agriculture estimated that "about 80 per cent. in value of all the food products in the United States were either adulterated or misbranded." To be on the safe side he subsequently halved the above figure, but even on a 15 per cent. basis, the amount of the misbranded and adulterated articles that went into commerce every year represented \$1,175,000,000 (£235,000,000), and at the present time it is placed at \$3,000,000,000 (£600,000,000).

The Pure Food Act, being a Federal Act, has regard only to the external or transit trade; and thus, while it does not affect the internal trade of the individual States, it is of special interest to Great Britain, since its provisions regulate the conditions under which American foods are imported into Great Britain. It is therefore, important to learn that:—

In the last part of section I. of the Act the following words occur:—"That no article shall be deemed misbranded or adulterated within the provisions of this Act when intended for export to any foreign country, and prepared or packed according to the specification or directions of the foreign purchaser when no substance is used in the preparation or packing thereof in conflict with the laws of the foreign country to which said article is intended to be shipped." The practical interest in this section so far as this country is concerned is found in the words quoted and italicised above. In the discussion on the Pure Food Bill of January 16 last Senator McCumber observed that:—

"Most of the hams that are shipped out of the country are shipped to Great Britain. There is no prohibition in the food laws of Great Britain against the use of borax as a packing ingredient." In Subsection 5 it is stated that a food shall be deemed to be adulterated "if it contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health. Provided, that when in the preparation of food products for shipment they are preserved by an external application applied in such manner that the preservative is necessarily removed mechanically, or by maceration in water, or otherwise, the provisions of this Act shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption." By \$500,000,000.

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WOMEN SUFFER NEEDLESS MISERY.



There are hundreds of thousands of women in America suffering from Pelvic Diseases, endangering their lives by neglecting treatment. If they will write to me I will give them the benefit of my extensive experience in treating this class of ailments.

Entire System Affected.
Mrs. James Gollhofer, Norwood, Ontario, Can., writes:
"I was suffering from systemic catarrh for about two years.
"In damp weather I was unable to do my work, as my back and sides would ache, and I thought if I did not soon find a cure I could not live long.
"I saw where Peruna had cured hundreds who had suffered as I was suffering. I decided to try it.
"After taking the first bottle, I felt a big change.
Completely Cured.
"I have taken five bottles and I am completely cured.
"I thank Dr. Hartman for his kind advice to me."
Dr. Hartman's offer will hold good during the entire summer months.
Any woman can become a regular patient by sending a written statement of her age, condition of life, symptoms of her derangements, and previous treatment.
Dr. Hartman's Advice.
Mrs. Lizzie Sharpe, 208 Friendship street, Providence, R. I., writes:
"Some time ago I wrote you, asking advice in regard to my health, describing my symptoms.
"Following your advice and taking your medicine for only five weeks, I am thankful to say I am a well woman.
For special directions everyone should read "The Pills or Liza" a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.
Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. HARTMAN and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. HARTMAN, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.
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THE AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS AGENCY
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Headache and Backache.
"My back and head ached all the time and I was so nervous that it was impossible for me to attempt any work.
"After using two bottles of Peruna there was a wonderful change and I am now a well woman.
Gratitude.
"I cannot express my gratitude sufficiently and I am recommending it to all my friends."
Dr. Hartman's treatment will be conducted by correspondence.
The medicines prescribed can be obtained at all drug stores.
Complete Treatment.
The Doctor will prescribe all medicines, applications, hygienic and dietary regulations necessary to effect complete relief.
Furthermore, all correspondence will be held strictly confidential.
For special directions everyone should read "The Pills or Liza" a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.
Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. HARTMAN and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. HARTMAN, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.
The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.

E. DEL MAR, Alexandria, Egypt.

Cheap Prepaid Advertisements

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:—

ONCE	3 TIMES	6 TIMES
15 words . . . P.T. 5	P.T. 10	P.T. 15
30 words . . . " 8	" 16	" 24
Every 10 words, beyond 30, . . . " 2	" 4	" 6

THE AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS AGENCY
7, OLD BOUTRIE-STREET, SUBROCK BUILDING, ALEXANDRIA.

A LOUER.—Chambre meublée pour homme, Rue Galois Bey, N° 1, Alexandria. 28132-3-3

BLICKENSBERGER TYPEWRITERS.
B London Prices: No. 7 £10, No. 5 £8. W.T. Emma, 99 Rue Attarine, Alexandria. Post Box 35. 80 6-206A

BAD-NAUHEIM. Germany, Villa Waldsee, (English Pension). Garden, Lift. Waters renowned for treatment of heart, gout, rheumatism, nerves, etc. Terms moderate. 28013 52-19

BICYCLE for sale (£4.10.0). New tyres; free wheel; Bowden brake; in excellent condition. Best English make. Apply, the "Boab," 6, Rue Cleopatra. 28145-1

CLERK WANTED.—English and French correspondent and speaking Arabic. Apply by letter, stating age, previous employment, etc., to "Broker," No. 28140, "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 28140-3-3

COMFORTABLE ROOMS.—1st class pension, board and lodging, clean, comfortable, well furnished. Apply, 33 Rue Cherif Pacha. 28144-6-1

ENGLISHMAN desires occupation, teaching or clerical, during July, August, September. Apply, "X.Y.Z." "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 28139-9-3

GENTLEMAN, good shorthand-typist (Pitman) and correspondent; thorough knowledge English, French, and German. Converse fluently Arabic and Italian. Open engagement and June. Good references. Apply, No. 28145, "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 28146-3-1

JEUNE HOMME cherche chambre meublée, Ramleh Adresse No. 28120 "Egyptian Gazette." 28120-6-6

VACANCY.—Chief Steward speaking English. Salary P.T. 400 monthly summer, P.T. 1,000 winter. All found. Must deposit £10 guarantee. Apply by letter, Lion Steamer & Boats, Assouan. 28128-6-4

VOULEZ VOUS une toilette bien faite. Adressez-vous aux Elegantes, Rue Missalla, No. 6, 1er étage. 28149-5-1

THE TOSH Whisky
Established 1756.
MACKINTOSH & CO.
INVERNESS.
AGENT.
ERNEST THORON.
CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA.
GENERAL DEPOT.
JOHN ROSS & CO.
ALEXANDRIA.
Retailers.
E. J. FLEURENT,
Square Halim Pacha, CAIRO.
1902-3-4-5-6-7

GO TO LIVADAS.
OPPOSITE SHEPHERD'S
or Books, Stationery, Newspapers, and "Egyptian Gazette" Picture Post Cards. 17041-4-1-2-3-4-5-6-7

N. SPATHIS.
CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA.
N.B.—This Whisky is the same as supplied to the Red Cross Society London, for use by the invalided troops and hospitals in South Africa, to the House of Lords and House of Commons.

ROSE'S

Delicious, Wholesome and Refreshing.
Prepared from the choicest West Indian Lime Fruit.

LIME JUICE

Beck & Co's Pilsener Beer
BOTTLED BY THE BREWERY

Obtainable from every Respectable Firm in CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA AND THE SUED.

Otherwise apply to
E. J. FLEURENT, Sole Agent, 11, Rue Midan, Alexandria.

A happy, healthy child has a natural appetite for sweets. Be sure the sweets are pure and wholesome. A favorite sweet of the merry children of merry England is

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch.

The "Lancet" says—
"A really wholesome confectionery."

WORKS: LONDON, ENGLAND.

Mr. Robert Taylor said that the development work had proceeded regularly at the mine throughout the year under review. The distances in shaft sinking, driving levels and cross-cutting, and in wining and raising had altogether amounted to 3,000 ft. This being added to the developments previously accomplished made a total of 6,900 ft., or one and a third miles since the commencement of operations. During the year the main shaft had been sunk 100 ft., making its present total depth 625 ft. The result of future work at the deepest levels from the main shaft and the driving of the 4

"INVESTMENTS."

"INVESTMENTS" introduces, in an entirely original manner, new and important methods for the employment of and the means of obtaining capital. Among the specially contributed articles are "Stock Markets and How to Profit by Them"; "Theory of Successful Speculation"; "How to start an Account"; "The Advantages of 'Call Options'"; "Continging Mining and Industrial Securities"; "How to Invest in Mines"; "American Rails with Points for Operators in Yanks"; "The Purchase of Investment Securities by Instalments"; "General Principles for Investors"; "Rules for Investors in Mines"; "General Principles for Speculators"; "Stock Exchange Terms," being a glossary for Market Operators; "Stock Exchange Parlance"; "Insurance, as a Means of Making, Raising, and Saving Money," and "Colonial Building Land: Its Great Possibilities."

"Investments" (148 pages) sent Post Free on mentioning "Egyptian Gazette."

LONDON & PARIS EXCHANGE

LIMITED,
GENERAL BANKERS.
BASILDON HOUSE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.

Circulaire H. De Vries et Boutigny

NOTES ET CRITIQUES

Le Caire, Vendredi 22 Juin 1906.
Les télégrammes de Londres portent que la Banque d'Angleterre a réduit hier son taux d'escompte de 4 à 3 1/2 pour cent. Cette mesure, qu'on avait à peine espéré il y a quelques jours, montre que la situation monétaire s'est finalement détendue. Elle est appelée à exercer une bonne influence sur le marché des valeurs.

En attendant, le taux de l'escompte libre est toujours à 3 1/4 pour cent. Hier, le Consolidé anglais est resté invarié à 88 3/4. L'Unifiée a clôturé en hausse de 1/8 à 104 7/8. La National Bank a également gagné 1/8 à 25 3/4. L'Agricole est demeurée inchangée à 9 5/8, de même que la Delta à 17 1/8 et la Delta Light à 11 3/4.

A Paris, l'action Crédit Foncier Egyptien a regagné 4 francs à 712. La Banque d'Athènes a réagi de 1 franc à 154.

Ici, nous avons eu, ce matin, un marché calme, avec des affaires assez restreintes, mais avec une tendance générale plutôt ferme. Aussi prévoit-on des séances meilleures pour la semaine prochaine.

La National Bank a gagné 1/16. L'Agricole s'est raffermie à 9 11/16-3/4.

Le Crédit Foncier s'est maintenu à 711. La Delta a gagné 1/16 à 17 1/16, ainsi que la Delta à 36 1/4.

La Nile Land a avancé de 13 1/4 à 13 3/4. L'Héliopolis s'est traitée à 289. L'Improvement Corporation a été négociée à 4 9/16-5/8.

Toujours en bonne tendance, l'action Entreprises Immobilières et Travaux a été recherchée à 4 1/16; la part de fondateur a clôturé à 64-65.

Les actions privilégiées Tramways d'Alexandrie ont réagi à 192.

Les Omnibus du Caire ont été offerts à 23. L'action Menzaleh a progressé à 4 1/4. L'Anglo-American Nile s. par contre, faibli à 5 1/8.

Dans le groupe des Hôtels, les Nungovitch ont fléchi à 15 7/16-1/2 l'action ancienne et 15 3/8 la nouvelle. Les Bachelier, très soutenus, ont débuté à 5 1/2 pour avancer à 5 9/16-5/8.

Parmi les petites valeurs, la Delta Land a progressé à 3 7/8 et les Estates à 1 23/32. Les New Egyptian ont été ramenés à 28 sh. 9, les Salt and Soda à 20 sh. 3, les Spinning à 0 7/8, 15/16, les Egyptian Constructions à 1 1/8-3/16, les Nile Cold Storage à 0 7/16 et les Sucrieries à 26-27.

L'assemblée générale ordinaire de la Compagnie Agricole du Nil est fixée au 17 Juillet prochain, au siège social à Anvers, à la Banque de Reports, de Fonds publics et de Dépôts.

A l'ordre du jour: rapport du Conseil, approbation des comptes et bilan de l'exercice 1905-1906, fixation du dividende.

Les actionnaires de la Société Anonyme Egyptienne d'Electricité sont convoqués en assemblée générale ordinaire pour le 17 Juillet, au siège social à Alexandrie.

A l'ordre du jour: rapport du conseil; présentation des comptes; élection d'administrateurs; nominations statutaires.

Nous prions instamment les personnes qui ne reçoivent pas régulièrement notre Circulaire de nous aviser sans retard, afin que nous puissions prendre des mesures immédiates pour assurer la ponctualité du service d'expédition.

Caractère de l'actionnaire.
Un avis de l'Egyptian Improvements Corporation informe les actionnaires en retard que le versement du 4ème quart, soit £ 1 par titre, est exigible depuis le 15 Avril dernier et que les Nos des actions qui n'auront pas été libérées avant le 30 Juin courant seront publiés conformément à l'art. 7 des Statuts et aux fins prévues par cet article.

Commercial & Financial Supplement of the "Egyptian Gazette."

The Commercial and Financial Supplement of the "Egyptian Gazette" is published at midday every Saturday in time for the Austrian Lloyd's mail. The supplement contains exhaustive and important reviews of the cotton, cotton seed, and stock and share markets, with all the latest statistics up to the evening of the preceding day, complete tabular forms of the various market fluctuations, and the copies of the official telegrams of the Liverpool Cotton Association, etc., etc. Subscription for one year P.T. 100 (inclusive of postage in Egypt. For abroad the postage is P.T. 10 extra). For further particulars apply to the Manager "Egyptian Gazette."

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

CONTRATS

Fluctuations de 9h.30 à 1h. p.m.
Cotons F.G.F.E.R.
Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour juillet.
al. 19 23 3/4 à —; plus bas pour juillet.
19 5/16 à —.

Graines de coton
Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour juillet.
P.T. 69 3/4 à —; plus bas pour juillet.
69 5/40 à —.

Remarques
(De midi à 1h. p.m.)
Coton.—La faiblesse s'est accentuée d'une façon marquée et inattendue sur le juillet et la clôture a eu lieu au plus bas. La tendance reste mauvaise. Le novembre au contraire continue à se soutenir d'une manière surprenante.

Graines de coton.—L'article a fini par se ressentir de l'état général du marché et il y a reculé en clôture sur le juillet. La nouvelle est soutenue.

Bateaux partis:
Join Destination Tonnes
17, British Prince, Manchester 600
20, Persian Prince, Sharpness 2350

Bateaux sous chargement:
Clio, Hull 2000
Trojan Prince, Manchester 800
Alatian, Liverpool 100
Menes, Liverpool 100
Midlothian, Leith 100

Bateaux attendus:
Arts, Brème 1250
Urbino, Hull 2000
Fèves.—Sans affaires.

Bourse Khédiviale, le 21 juin 1906.

COTONS

Copie de la dépêche
DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION
à la
LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 9h. 45 a.m.)
Tal. 19 5/16 Livraison Juillet
" 19 9/16 " Août
" 16 13/16 " Novembre
" 16 11/16 " Janvier

Marché quiet
Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, antars 316

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 1h. p.m.)
Tal. 18 19/32 Livraison Juillet
" 18 7/8 " Août
" 16 11/16 " Novembre
" 16 9/16 " Janvier

Marché quiet

MARCHE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

23 juin 1906. (11h.55 a.m.)
Cotons.—Clôture du marché du 22 juin: Baisse. La semaine finit: Marché en baisse, peu d'affaires.

REUR E
Fair, Tal. 15 soit 1 1/2 de baisse
Fully Fair, " 17 " 1 1/2
Good Fair, " 19 " 1 1/2
Fully Good Fair, " 19 1/2 " 1 1/2
Good, " 20 " 1 1/2

HAUTE-EGYPTE ET FAYOUM
Fair et Fully Fair, Ren.
Good Fair, Tal. 16 1/2 soit 3/4 de baisse
Fully Good Fair, " 17 " 3/4
Good, " 18 " 3/4

ABRASSI
Fully Good Fair, Good, Extra: Rien
Good, Tal. 20 soit 3/4 de baisse
Good, " 21 " 3/4
Extra, " 22 " 3/4

JOANNOVICH
Fully Good Fair, Tal. 20 soit 3/4 de baisse
Good, " 21 " 3/4
Extra, " 22 " 3/4

Etat du marché de ce jour, cotons En baisse
Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par cantars — contre même jour l'année précédente cantars 441

Graines de coton.—En baisse
Disponible Ticket
Rien Rien

Mit-Affé—67 1/2
Haute-Egypte.—66 1/2
Béha.—Fermes
Qualité Saida.—Cond. Saha P.T. — à —
Béha.—" " 105 à 110

Fèves.—Marché nul
Saida: disponible — 125
Paycom: disponible —
Qualité Saida Cond. Saha P.T. 125 à 130
Lentilles.—Soutenues
Disponible: Rien

Orges.—Soutenues
Cond. Saha P.T. 67 à 71
Maïs.—Soutenues
Disponible: Rien
Cond. Saha P.T. 80 à 85

Exportation du 22 juin dep. le
Coton Bal. 823 Bal. —
Gr. de cot. Ard. 1230 Ard. —
Fèves " " " "

CHARBONS
Stock à Alexandrie, à terre et en voie de débarquement, Tonnes 90,000.

Les prix suivants ont été pratiqués ce jour
COTON
O.M.E.
(BASSE-EGYPTE)
Province Béha
— De P.T. 227 à 287 1/2
Province Garbich
Kaf-Zayat — De P.T. 287 1/2 à 400
Tantah — " 290 " 397 1/2

SECTION DES GRAINES ET CÉRÉALES
PAIX FRANCO-STATION: DISPONIBLES TICKET
Graines de coton Affé P.T. 67 1/2 à P.T. —
Haute-Egypte — " 66 1/2 " —
Béha Saida — " " —
Fèves Saida — " " —
Fayoumi — " " —

ARRIVAGES

du samedi 23 juin 1906

Documents de l'Alexandria General Produce Association.
CEREMES DE FÈVE

Cotons — 5/8 102
Graines de coton — sacs —
Béha Saida — " 39
Fèves Saida — " 718
Béha — " —
Orges — " 118
Maïs — " —
Lentilles — " 61

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars: 5,888,867

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, Ard. 3,552,014

Contre même jour en 1905:
Coton — 5/8 60
Graines de coton — sacs 889

Béha Saida — " 965
Fèves Saida — " 42
Béha — " —
Orges — " —
Maïs — " —
Lentilles — " 9

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars: 6,188,523

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, Ard. 3,467,836

CONTRATS (11 h.55 a.m.)
Cours de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal
Cotons F.G.F.E.R.

Novembre Tal. 16 11/16 à —
Janvier — " 16 9/11 " —
Mars — " 16 5/8 " —
Juillet — " 18 11/16 " —
Août — " 18 15/16 " —

Graines de coton
Nov.-Déc.-Jan. P.T. 62 30/40 à —
Juin — " 68 5/40 " —
Juillet — " 68 30/40 " —
Août — " 68 10/40 " —

Fèves-Saida
Sept.-Octobre P.T. 126 — à 128

REMARQUES
Cotons: Récente. Actuelle. La panique a battu son plein aujourd'hui et le juillet après avoir ouvert à 19 5/16, tombe rapidement à 18 25/32. Le novembre aussi a perdu 1/8 de talari.

Graines de coton: Récente. Actuelle. —
Négociés, premier cours juillet P.T. 65.
Fèves-Saida: Nouvelle Récente: Sans affaires.

Extérieur

Dépêches particulières du 22 juin 1906
PRODUITS EGYPTIENS
LIVERPOOL

Cotons: Etat du Marché.—En baisse
Disp.—10 9/16 (1/16 de baisse)
Futures juin: 10 8/64 (8/64 de baisse)

LIVERPOOL
Graines de coton.—Soutenues.
Fèves.—Néant

HULL
Graines de coton.—Soutenues
Fèves.—Marché nul

LONDRES
Graines de coton.—Calmes
COTON AMERICAIN
LIVERPOOL

Futures: juil.-août: 5.80 (2 points de hausse)
oct.-nov.: 5.60 (2 points de hausse)
Disponible: 6.12 (sans changement)

NEW-YORK
Middle Up: 10.90 (sans changement)
Futures: juil.: 10.35 (3 points de hausse)
oct.: 10.41 (3 points de hausse)
Arrivages du jour, balles 6,000

Contre même jour, l'année dernière, balles 15,000.
In sight: bal. 690,000 contre bal. 129,000

RESUME

DE LA
SITUATION COTONNIERE
au 15 juin

AMERIQUE:
Balles 1908 1905
Balles Balles

Recettes aux ports
Semaine aux ports 30,000 80,000
Rex du 1er Sept. 7,578,000 9,414,000

Export. Angleterre
Semaine — 40,000 57,000
Export. Angleterre du 1er Sept. 2,750,000 3,738,000

Export. Continent
Semaine — 70,000 63,000
Export. Continent du 1er Sept. 3,388,000 4,214,000

Prix par la filature
Etats-Unis — 4,344,000 4,124,000
Stock ports — 370,000 427,000

Insight Semaine — 46,000 101,000
Insight du 1er Sept. 10,534,000 12,522,000

Consom. Mondiale
Amér. Semaine. 204,000 178,000
Consom. Mondiale Amér. du 1er Sept. 10,241,000 10,693,000

Vis. supply amér. 1,903,000 2,311,000
Vis. supply général 2,434,000 2,704,000

GENERAL
LIVERPOOL:
1906 1905
Balles Balles

Ventes Semaine — 46,000 23,000
Forwarded — 80,000 48,000
Importation — 34,000 29,000

Exportation — 8,000 2,000
Stock — 810,000 811,000
Plottant — 70,000 259,000

EGYPTIEN
1906 1905
Balles Balles

Ventes Semaine — 1,600 2,700
Forwarded — 4,500 4,600
Importation — 5,500 3,200

Exportation — 800 400
Stock — 26,000 47,000
Plottant — 4,000 11,000

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

CLOSING REPORTS

LIVERPOOL, June 22, 12.55 p.m.
Sales of the day... bales 7,000
Of which Egyptian... 100

American new maize, Spot per cental... 4/11 1/2
Amer. futures (July-August)... 5.80
" (Nov.-Dec)... 5.58

American middling... 6.12
Egypt. fully good fair, delivery (June) 10 8/64
" (July) 9 57/64
" (Aug.) 9 51/64
" (Nov.) 8 45/64

Egypt. Brown fair (per lb. d.)... 9 15/16
" good fair... 10 1/16
" good... 11 3/16
" fully good fair... 10 9/16

Egyptian said beans (new per 480 lbs)... 10 9/16

NEW-YORK, June 21.
Stock at all U.S. ports... bal. 330,000
Week's receipts at all U.S. ports... 30,000
" export to Great Britain... 20,000

" Continent... 30,000
Spot Cotton... 10.90
American Futures (July)... 10.35
" (August)... 10.41
" (November)... 10.41
" (December)... 10.47

Cable transfers... dol. 4.85 1/2
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports... bales 6,000

NEW ORLEANS, June 22.
Cotton Spot... 10 15/16
" Futures July... 10.90
" August... 10.55

LIVERPOOL, June 22.
American futures (July-August)... 5.82
Egypt. fully good fair, delivery (June) 10 5/64
" (July) 9 56/64
" (Aug.) 9 48/64
" (Nov.) 8 44/64

LOWNOR, June 22.
Bar Silver (per oz. d.)... 30 3/16
Private discount (3 month bills)... 3 1/2
Consols (July)... 88 1/2
Egyptian Unified... 105
Turkish Unified... 95

Rio Tinto... 66
New Dalra... 17
Agricultural Bank... 9
National Bank of Egypt... 25
Band Mines New... 6
Chartered of S. Africa... 1 13/32
Nile Valley Gold Mine... New... 10/32

New Egyptian... 1 16/32
The Western Oases Corporation 18/32 premium
Delta Light (Beasr shares) 11 1/2
Egyptian Railway... 101 1/2
" Domain... 103
Ottoman Defence... 103
Italian Bar 4 1/2... 104
Greek Monopoly... 53
Greek Rent 4 1/2... 41
Ottoman Bank... 17
Egypt. rot. seed to Hull (June) 6 10/16 sellers
German Beet Sugar (June)... 8/2

PARIS, June 22
Banque d'Athènes... 771
Crédit Foncier Egyptien... 1149
Crédit Lyonnais... 655
Comptoir National d'Escompte... 678
Land Bank of Egypt... 149
Ottoman Bank... 25 1/2
Lots Turcs... 24 1/2
heques on London... 24 1/2
Sugar White No. 3 (June)... 174
Banque de Salonique... 174

TELEGRAMME HAVAS
BOURSE du 22 juin 1906
COURS DES VALEURS A TERME, CLOTURES

PARIS
Rente Française 3%... Fr. 97 32
Dettes Egyptiennes Unifiées... 106 80
Extérieur espagnol... 96 75
Russe consolidé... 78 15
Actions de Rues... 770
Crédit Foncier Egyptien... 1149
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Ottoman Bank... 25 1/2
Lots Turcs... 24 1/2
heques on London... 24 1/2
Sugar White No. 3 (June)... 174
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BOURSE du 22 juin 1906
COURS DES VALEURS A TERME, CLOTURES

PARIS
Rente Française 3%... Fr. 97 32
Dettes Egyptiennes Unifiées... 106 80
Extérieur espagnol... 96 75
Russe consolidé... 78 15
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Land Bank

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CLAIMS PAID	£24,375,000

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R. A. HARRISON, Esq., General Manager, Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, (Egypt) Ltd.

Head Office for Egypt: Standard Buildings, Cairo.

BABER, MIZRAHI & Co., Chief Agents for Alexandria. A. V. THOMSON, Secretary for Egypt.
Dajra Prince Ahmed Seif el-Din Bey, Mohamed Aly Square.

REVUE COMMERCIALE

Cotons.

On a beau être pessimiste et prévoir les pires des choses, quand la peur s'en mêle, les événements vous débordent, et tel a été notre cas pendant la semaine qui vient de finir. Dans notre précédente revue, nous disions b'en que tout n'était pas fini et qu'il y avait probablement une suite de liquidations, mais en même temps nous ajoutions que la tendance semblait meilleure; et bien! nous nous sommes bel et bien grossièrement trompés en espérant trop vite en une reprise ou tout au moins en un arrêt de la baisse.

Il est clair aujourd'hui que les positions étaient beaucoup plus surchargées que ne le disaient les intéressés, et la preuve en est les énormes quantités mises en vente ces jours-ci et qui ont fini par produire une véritable panique; car on ne saurait appeler autrement ce désarroi du marché et cette baisse de tallari 17/16 que nous avons eue et sans qu'aucun fait nouveau et sérieux soit venu la provoquer, en dehors du désir intense manifesté ou de l'obligation peut-être où se sont trouvés quelques détenteurs de contrats Juillet d'en finir avec leur portefeuille. C'était piteux, mais y a-t-il moyen de raisonner avec le spéculateur apeuré?

Le fait est que ce qui semblait probable en Juillet, après l'émission des filières, s'est vérifié quinze jours plus tôt et devant la tendance ou les dispositions si peu encourageantes montrées en dernier lieu, on est à se demander si, au fin de compte, nous en avons fini avec la baisse. On se prend à l'espérer, mais sans oser trop y croire, étant donné qu'il y a encore pas mal de Juillet en circulation.

En attendant, voici comment les choses se sont passées pendant la semaine:

Samedi, et contrairement à l'impression laissée par la clôture de la veille, la tenue du marché a été faible et les cours ont fini en baisse, et pour les deux jours suivants l'allure a été la même, ce qui a fini par nous valoir une baisse totale pour les trois séances d'un demi tallari. A ce point, l'arrêt paraissait complet et en général on s'attendait à une amélioration quand, pour comble de malheur, l'Amérique nous est venue avec 23 points de baisse. Cette circonstance, non prévue au programme, a augmenté la mauvaise humeur produite par les pronostics peu brillants pour ce qui concernait les exportations de la semaine, et a eu pour conséquence directe a été un nouveau recul de 1/2 de tallari tout à fait à l'ouverture.

Au cours de 20 tallari il y a eu des achats pour compte du commerce, achats qui se sont élevés à un assez joli chiffre, à en juger par le soulèvement tout momentané qu'on a ressenti le marché. Nous disons tout momentané, car, de fait, les chiffres de vente qui ont afflués par la suite ont eu, le don peu désiré d'accentuer l'écartement des cours qui en peu d'instants sont tombés à 19 19/32. La clôture toutefois a eu lieu en reprise à 19 23/32, tant à cause de l'avant-bourse de Liverpool jugée satisfaisante, que de la retraite des vendeurs.

Le lendemain, tout en fluctuant un petit peu, le dit cours de 19 23/32 a pu être maintenu et ce matin c'est à ce même niveau que nous avons débuté; mais à l'instar des tonneaux dans lesquels on ne tarissait jamais, des nouvelles quantités de juillet virent encore sur le marché et comme la

dernière heure il y avait une véritable course au clocher à qui vendrait avant son voisin, la clôture a eu lieu à 19 5/16. A ce moment la tendance était si mauvaise que si les affaires avaient duré un quart d'heure de plus, il est presque certain que nous aurions fléchi à \$19 et peut-être même au-dessus.

Quoi qu'il en soit, c'est à 19 5/16 que la semaine se termine et dans l'état actuel des choses personne ne se sent assez hardi pour dire ou prévoir ce qui pourrait nous arriver demain.

Cela n'empêche pourtant que raisonnablement il est permis de croire à un revirement: Malgré tout, il y a eu de grands allègements et comme en définitive la position statistique n'a pas changé de beaucoup, on peut bien penser, sans trop se risquer dans son appréciation, qu'avec de la stabilité dans les cours la consommation n'hésiterait pas à venir aux achats. Les besoins en filature existent et si celle-ci montre de la réserve, ce n'est qu'à cause de notre faiblesse, le fond des choses étant que les cours actuels doivent être considérés par elle comme attrayants.

Quant aux deux points qui influencent d'une façon marquée les détenteurs de la vieille récolte, soit les petits embarquements et la filière de juillet, au point où nous en sommes, ils devraient être envisagés avec un peu plus de calme. Juin était prévu comme mois sans importance comparative au mois correspondant en 1905, et la semaine prochaine, sous ce rapport, pourrait bien ne pas être différente des deux qui l'ont précédée; mais, d'autre part, est-on sûr qu'il ne s'est rien fait au dehors après toute cette baisse pour embarquement juillet? Il est vrai que pour commencer le dit mois nous aurons à compter avec 20.000 balles l'année dernière, mais en somme, tant du chef des anciens engagements existants, que de celui des nouvelles affaires, la comparaison pourrait bien ne pas être si mauvaise, surtout si l'on tient le moindre compte de la différence entre les ressources des deux années à cette époque. Quant à la question des filières, qui continue à effrayer les intéressés à la hausse, ne tient-on donc pas compte des réalisations qui ont déjà eu lieu et qui doivent avoir joliment réduit les quantités en circulation? Et n'a-t-on pas, par dessus le marché, la ressource du report sur Août que quelques vendeurs semblent disposés à consentir dans des conditions modérées. Cela est évident il est vrai et au fond peut-être quelques-uns craignent, de rester jusqu'à la dernière minute à la merci de l'exportateur; mais en attendant cela donne trente jours de temps, sans compter qu'à un certain niveau le commerce n'a pas intérêt à voir tomber les cours trop bas, car il lui faut du temps pour écouler le solde de la récolte et il ne pourra jamais y arriver avec un marché constamment désorganisé.

Il y a donc un certain côté de la question à prendre en considération. La tenue de la nouvelle récolte a été tout autre que celle de l'ancienne: la fermeté, et quelle fermeté! n'a cessé de prévaloir, au point que, malgré la débâcle du Juillet, c'est à peine si le Novembre a baissé de 1/32 pendant toute la semaine, le cours de clôture étant de 16 13/16.

Ce fait nous prouve pour le moins deux choses: la première est que tout le monde n'est pas intéressé à la vieille récolte, et que le marché a encore de la vitalité, ce qui est pour le moins consolant pour l'avenir. Nous ne voulons pas par là prêcher la hausse, les prix en eux-mêmes étant assez élevés, mais, entrant dans la saison morte, l'activité n'est

pas à dédaigner et quant à l'avenir ce sera aux récoltes à décider de la marche à suivre.

De la part de la filature, il n'y a rien à mentionner, si ce n'est qu'avec la baisse de l'Amérique, la demande a cessé. C'est tout naturel, et il ne faut être grand clerc en philosophie pour le comprendre.

Le marché du disponible a été d'un calme, pour ne pas dire d'une nullité, désespérant; mais sur ce sujet nous nous sommes précédemment assez expliqués et pour le restant de la campagne il ne faut plus compter sur grand chose de ce côté-là.

Quant aux prix, leur établissement devient une véritable difficulté et à proprement parler on les bases maintenant, plus ou moins, sur les cours des contrats, tout en faisant entrer en ligne de compte les rares transactions qui se font de temps à autre. Pour aujourd'hui, la cote officielle nous montre une baisse de 3/4 pour les classements inférieurs et 1 1/8 tallari pour les qualités livrables contre contrats, pour les Mit Affis, tandis que pour les provenances Haute Egypte elle signale 3/4 de baisse pour les Goodfair à Good, avec élimination des autres grades qui n'existent plus. Les Abassi aussi, totalement épuisés, ne sont plus cotés. Par contre, les Joannovich que l'on peut acheter sur le marché, figurant avec une réduction dans la valeur de 1/4 à 1/2 tallari.

Les exportations de la semaine, pour la troisième fois, ont été une déception complète et n'ont pas même atteint les petits pronostics donnés au commencement de la semaine. En effet, leur total n'a été que 3,800 balles, contre 9,500 l'année dernière pour la même période et cela justifie un peu l'hésitation qui est née chez les haussiers pendant la matinée de Mercredi.

Comme stock, il y a réduction de 50,000 cantars dans la différence en moins comparativement à l'année dernière.

La semaine prochaine ne s'annonce pas trop bien, mais comme nous le disons plus haut, il ne faut pas trop se hâter à se prononcer, la question des prix pouvant encore modifier sensiblement toutes les prévisions que l'on pourrait faire.

Liverpool est retombé dans les 100 balles de ventes en égyptiens et certes de ce côté-là il n'y a rien de satisfaisant; le cas est pourtant l'opposé pour ce qui concerne les prix qui n'ont reculé que de 1/16 pour le disponible à la cote de 10 9/16, de 9/64 pour le Juin qui est à 10 8/64 et de 4/64 pour le Novembre noté à 8 45/64.

Le marché du disponible américain a été un peu plus actif et comme prix il gagne 5 points à 6.12. Par contre, les futurs anciens finissent à 582 et les nouveaux à 560, soit un point de baisse.

De Liverpool on écrit que très probablement il y aura un syndicat sur les Egyptiens Juillet et Août que quelques maisons américaines se sont amusées à vendre à découvert. La réussite pouvait être espérée par le passé, mais, avec la baisse survenue depuis lors sur notre marché, en sera-t-il de même? Nous en doutons, car on a amplement le temps d'acheter d'ici pour livrer la base.

De New York, on nous a câblé pendant la semaine le rapport de Miss Giles qui estime la condition de la plante à 84 %, d'autres ajoutant que la plante est vigoureuse et saine. Mais pour faire le pendant à cela, nous avons en aussi des dépêches parlant de sécheresse et des vers, avec cette addition que le mal aurait été insignifiant.

Le sentiment actuel à New York est pour la baisse.

Graines de Coton

La situation du marché du disponible est toujours la même: peu d'arrivages, rarissimes affaires et cours établis d'après ceux des contrats.

Ceux de cette semaine ont été de P.T. 68 1/2 au maximum et de P.T. 68 au minimum en clôture.

Les exportations sont restées bien en arrière sur les prévisions, mais il y a eu retard pour deux vapeurs qui viendront s'ajouter à la quantité de la semaine prochaine.

En attendant, cette circonstance, se greffant sur la situation du marché cotonnier, est à considérer comme étant la cause du recul du juillet à P.T. 69, après que, à 69 3/4, il semblait disposé à hausser.

Affaires très modérées en vieille récolte. La nouvelle, par contre, reste ferme et relativement active, clôturant à 63 1/4, après un maximum de 63 1/2 dans le courant de la semaine. La spéculation s'y intéresse chaque jour davantage.

Hull a payé £ 6. 12/6 du Juin, mais de nouveau elle semble réservée.

Le Novembre-Janvier conserve au contraire sa valeur de £ 6. 2/6.

Fèves.

Quelques arrivages et quelques affaires en disponible à P.T. 125, c'est tout ce qu'il y a à signaler. Pour les contrats nous sommes tombés de P.T. 140 à 125, mais pour nous relever à 129-131 à la suite de quelques petites demandes. Rares transactions.

CHRONIQUE FINANCIERE

Alexandrie, le 22 Juin.

Cette semaine financière nous a apporté des marchés toujours empreints d'indécision, mais quand même meilleurs que ceux de la semaine dernière.

Lundi, ouverture assez ferme, le marché clôture en bonne tendance.

Mardi, la tendance à la hausse qui s'était manifestée la veille s'accentue, le marché est ferme.

Mercredi, le marché ouvre assez ferme, continue en bonne tendance et, sur de grosses réalisations, clôture en baisse.

Joué, à peu de choses près même marché que la veille: une clôture faible, suit une bonne ouverture.

Aujourd'hui le nouveau de l'abaissement du taux d'escompte et d'intérêt à Londres donne au marché une bonne impulsion et le fait ouvrir assez ferme; la clôture a été comme les jours précédents: faible.

Les marchés de cette semaine sont venus confirmer nos prévisions, il serait oiseux de prétendre maintenant à une reprise, bien plus de gros spéculateurs jetteraient, paraît-il, un nombre considérable de titres sur le marché, dans l'espoir de les acheter à bien meilleur compte encore au cours de la saison. Que les valeurs baissent, pour certaines cela est possible; mais pour d'autres elle ont atteint maintenant le point auquel elles stationneront durant l'été; il suffit de jeter les yeux sur le tableau des fluctuations des cours de la semaine pour s'en rendre compte.

Les grosses valeurs sont stationnaires; ni hausse, ni dépréciation, seuls, quelques titres sans importance sont encore échangés. La corbeille devient de jour en jour moins animée, les rangs des courtiers s'éclaircissent, de temps à autres quelques échanges s'opèrent, mais presque sans bruit; on sent que le marché manque de souffle.

A Paris et à Londres, la tension persiste; nous croyons utile de donner à nos lecteurs un aperçu des différents marchés européens que publiait hier un de nos confrères du Caire:

France.—La liquidation du 15 juin a commencé par la réponse des primes, et la journée s'est signalée par un tassement de la cote provoqué par le bruit mis en circulation que l'argent, pour les reports sera plus tendu que précédemment. C'est là un fait qui n'a rien de bien surprenant en lui-même. La fin du semestre n'est pas sans occasionner, en effet, comme de coutume, des besoins spéciaux. D'autre part on tient, comme d'ordinaire, à conserver de fortes disponibilités en raison de la grosse échéance de coupons du 1er juillet.

Allemagne.—La dépense totale inscrite aux budgets allemands est 6.800 millions de marks dont 2.400 millions pour l'Empire et 4.400 millions pour les Etats confédérés.

Une tension est de nouveau apparue sur le marché monétaire; l'escompte libre a des tendances à s'élever.

Le commerce maritime de Hambourg est toujours en progrès. En 1905, l'importation par mer a été de 2.666 millions de marks, contre 2.555 millions, en 1904; l'exportation a été de 2.345 millions, contre 2.147.

Angleterre.—La situation monétaire est restée sans changement: on ne croit pas à une diminution du taux de l'escompte.

Pour les cinq premiers mois de l'année, les importations, comparées à celles de la même période de 1905, ont augmenté de 15.6 %.

Belgique.—Le marché à terme a été mouvementé, toute la semaine, surtout sur les fonds espagnols qui ont clôturé fermes.

Les valeurs de traction sont restées bien tenues aussi.

Les marchés du fer et de la houille accusent toujours une grande fermeté. On s'attend à une augmentation du prix du charbon.

Espagne.—La crise ministérielle est résolue: peu de ministres ont été remplacés.

A la Bourse de Madrid on a essayé de revenir à la hausse, après la liquidation, mais sans grand entrain.

La lutte continue toujours autour de la question du tarif douanier sans qu'on puisse pressager si la balance va pencher pour l'augmentation ou la diminution.

Italie.—La déclaration ministérielle du nouveau Cabinet a été approuvée par une grosse majorité.

On ne sait rien quant au projet de conversion de la Rente, sinon que M. Luzzatti, chargé des négociations, est parti pour Paris.

La Bourse de Rome a des tendances meilleures.

Dans les onze premiers mois de l'année les recettes du Trésor ont été de 1.421,310,075 lire, en augmentation de 82,008,726 lire, sur la même période de l'exercice précédent.

Il résulte du rapport du Conseil d'administration de la Société Anonyme des Eaux de Tanta que les bénéfices de cette société pour l'exercice 1905 sont de L.E. 4.122.395.

Ces bénéfices seront répartis comme suit:

Reserve statutaire	L.E. 206.150.
(La réserve statutaire se trouve ainsi portée à L.E. 649.307.)	
Dividende total de 6 1/2 shellings aux actions de L.E. 5 chacune, non amorties, soit 6 1/2 %	3710.289.3
Dividende de 1 1/2 shellings aux actions de jouissance	21.379.4
Dividende de P.T. 7 8/10 à chaque action de 3000 parts de fondation	234.—
Conseil d'Administration	53.500.
Report à nouveau	282.864.5
	L.E. 4513.053.2
Report: Dividende acquis aux actions	756.876.7

D'autre part l'Assemblée, à l'unanimité, approuvant la répartition des bénéfices proposée

par le Conseil d'Administration, fixe les dividendes comme suit:

Pour chaque action de Capital (c. a. d. non amortie de L.E. 5 versées): intérêt et dividende 6 1/2 shell. (soit 6 1/2 %).

Pour chaque action de Jouissance: 1 1/2 shell.

Pour chaque part de Fondation: P.T. 7 8/10.

Le président, au nom du Conseil, déclare que ces dividendes seront mis en paiement à partir du 11 juin 1906.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

The spirit of the philosopher's question as to "what's in a name?" is evoked by a case now before the French court. The question is one between a duke of ancient name, and a variety artist, one Mlle. Jarro, who has given herself the stage name of "De Trevise." The plaintiff nobleman is the Duke de Trevise, and seeing his family name loudly billed as that of a lady appearing in an act entitled "Fleur de Peau," all his pride of pedigree and place took umbrage. He moved the court on Tuesday to prohibit the putting of the cognomen De Trevise to such base uses. The judges have taken a week to consider the questions involved.

GERMAN ENTERPRISE IN TURKEY.

It is stated in Berlin that Germany has obtained the firman at Constantinople from the Ottoman Post and Telegraph Department, in favour of the Deutsche Seekabelwerken Nordenham, an offshoot of the cable between Sid-el-Bahr and the Isle of Imbros. For months past an English company has attempted to secure this contract, but the terms submitted by the German company were so much more to the advantage of the Administration that the contract was secured without any difficulty at the finish. The same German undertaking was entrusted last year with the inception of the Kustendje-Constantinople cable, and has therefore gained a solid footing in the Near East.

SCIATICA AND KIDNEY DISEASE.

Patient Wheeled About in a Bath-Chair for 3 Months.

Specialist Declared Her Incurable.

Mr. Henry Boxer, living at 33 Westlake Road, Rotherhithe, London, England, writes:—Gentlemen, —I feel I must write and thank you for the great good my wife is deriving from Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This time last year she was so ill with sciatica and kidney disease that she entirely lost the use of her limbs, and was unable to stand. I had to carry her about the house like a baby. The doctor said that if I did not get her out of London I should not have her very long, so I got her down to Sharnbrook to some of her relations, who were very kind to her. She was wheeled about in a bath-chair for three months, and although the change of air did her good, she was still unable to walk when she returned home. I made her a pair of crutches, which improved matters a little, and at this time a friend advised us to try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I got some for my wife, and she seemed better after the second or third box, so she persevered with the medicine, and ever since then she has made good headway. She does not get the awful pains in the back, and she is quite another woman. I have got her 30 boxes of Doan's Pills altogether, and her remarkable cure is the talk of the neighbourhood.

"Either of us will be only too glad to speak for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills any time, and you are welcome to publish this letter.—I am, gentlemen, gratefully yours,

HY. BOXER.

Some months after receiving this letter, we sent our representative to see Mrs. Boxer. "I am still in splendid health to-day," the grateful woman said, "and can get about the house nicely, as well as help with the housework. I still use Doan's Pills occasionally, for I find they keep me in such good health."

"Yes," Mr. Boxer joined in, "and I wouldn't like to be without a box of Doan's Pills in the house, for they have saved my wife's life. Since I wrote you last, she has been down to Sharnbrook again, but, thank goodness, not to be wheeled about in a bath-chair, for she can walk as well as anyone, and our relations in Sharnbrook are astonished at her cure. Before she used Doan's Pills, no one thought she would live, and for nine months she was unable to leave her bed. A specialist in kidney troubles, who had her case in hand, said to me: 'I don't like to tell you, but there's not the slightest hope of your wife pulling through; her disease is one that's no cure.' A local doctor, too, said: 'It's no use my coming to see your wife any more; I can only give her the same medicine over and over again, and I can never do her any good; she is past a cure.'"

"However, I wouldn't give up hope, and I kept trying different medicines until I heard of Doan's Pills. Before my wife had finished the third box she seemed going right ahead, improving quickly, and she has been well, as you see her to-day, for a long time. Words cannot tell you how grateful we are for the happiness Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have brought to our home."

Doan's Dinner Pills are sold by all chemists and druggists at P.T. 18 per box, or P.T. 71 for six boxes; or they may be bought direct from the general agent for Egypt, Max Fischer, Mouky Street, Cairo.

Davies Bryan & Co.

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Spring and Summer Stocks now arriving,

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All of British Manufacture. Garments cut by experienced English Cutters. Fit and style guaranteed.

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Solid Leather Overland Trunks, compressed cane. Gladstone and Kit Bags, Suit Cases,

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ATHLETIC GOODS.

A varied stock, including Slazenger's Doherty

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Balls. A fresh supply weekly. Golf Clubs,

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All the newest shapes, both Ladies and Gents', in the best English makes. Stock is now completed by large deliveries.

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Fox's spiral Putties.

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Household Linen

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Flannels in endless variety.

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MIRRORS (HAND and SHAVING

FOUNTAIN PENS, INKS,

STATIONERY &c., &c.

Davies Bryan & Co.

Cairo & Alexandria.

